

**It Cures Diphtheria, and is Everybody's**

ms. 2 w & w t  
Commonwealth copy.



Judge, alias Colonel Bramlette. Last week Judge Bramlette declined to hold court in Boyle county, there being no criminal cases on the docket. He has command of a Regiment of Government troops, and left the court-room to meet them. Judge Bramlette is a profound jurist, and will make a gallant soldier.

We clip the above from the Richmond (Ky.) Messenger of August 16. We presume the editor speaks by the card in designating Judge Bramlette of the Kentucky Circuit Court as a Federal Colonel. He led the troop of Federal cavalry from Camp Robinson, which made a raid into Lexington last Wednesday.

The people of Kentucky would be pleased to learn what judicial construction this "profound jurist" puts upon section 18, article 8, of the Constitution of Kentucky, which reads as follows:

"Sec. 18. No member of Congress, nor person holding or exercising any office of trust or profit under the United States, or either of them, or under any foreign power, shall be eligible as a member of the general assembly of this Commonwealth, or hold or exercise any office of trust or profit under the same."

Is this man now drawing a salary from both the Federal and State governments? It will not avail him for justification to say that he has not qualified under a Federal commission, nor received pay from the Federal Treasury. The prohibition of the State Constitution runs against the exercise of any office of trust in the Federal service—whether commissioned or not, whether paid or not. And yet it is notorious that Bramlette is at the same time holding the office of Judge in Kentucky and exercising an office of trust in the Federal service. Should the Legislature impeach him, as it should, for this infraction of the Constitution, how can he possibly escape conviction? Has he not, like his master, Abe Lincoln, "an oath registered in heaven," to support the Constitution? And does he hope to escape punishment for the violation of his oath, because the Usurper first set the example? Bramlette cannot officially serve the Federal and State governments at the same time. He must surrender his authority under one or the other. "Under which King, Bezonian? Speak or die."

**Rousseau's Brigade to Remain at Camp Jo. Holt.**

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 26.—Rousseau's brigade, which had been ordered to march to St. Louis, has received a counter order, and will remain at Camp Jo. Holt for the present.

The above was published among the regular dispatches in the Tuesday morning dailies. The Louisville Journal of Monday morning, announced that Rousseau's brigade was under orders to march, and would march, to St. Louis, that very day. We gave the announcement in our last issue, but at the same time doubted its truth. We have all along believed that Rousseau's brigade was destined for Cumberland Gap, and we still believe so. No faith or trust can be put in any intelligence through the mails, telegraph, or press in the interest of Lincoln. The mails, telegraph, and Journal, (with other allied organs), are more under control of Lincoln's minions, than any slave in Kentucky is to his master; and they will as readily suppress the truth or propagate lies, as the hand will carry food to the mouth of a hungry man. We have no doubt—and time will show—that Rousseau never was ordered to St. Louis. His brigade, in our opinion, is intended for operations in Kentucky or Tennessee; but, although such is our belief, we do not believe that he or his men will ever make their way to the latter State.

**THE GUNS AT CAMP ROBINSON.**—The Hon. Garrett Davis returned from Washington last Friday, and we understand that he reports, as the result of a conversation with President Lincoln, that the President had sent guns to Kentucky at the request of Union men of Kentucky, for lawful purposes, and in conformity with the laws of the Union. The President said also that the guns would remain in Kentucky, unless the sovereign authority of the State, the representatives of the people, assembled as the Legislature of the Commonwealth, shall pass an order for their removal. The President will not listen to any request emanating from a less authority than that of the constitutionally authorized representatives of the wishes of the people of Kentucky. *—Lon. Jour., Aug. 28.*

If the above is to be relied on, if it is not meant for snare, it affords the best evidence of returning sense on the part of the maddened Usurper and his belated supporters we have yet seen. We pass over the ridiculous assertion that the arms sent into Kentucky at the request of Union men, were "for lawful purposes, and in conformity with the laws of the Union." But the implied promise of Lincoln to withdraw his guns—and his camps too, as we infer—is the only course we can conceive of, to prevent an attack on them by Tennessee, which would inevitably involve the State in civil war. The Legislature should promptly demand the withdrawal of the camps; and we hope, for the peace of the State, that it will be done on the very first day of the session.

The Memphis Appeal's Richmond correspondent says that the fact that French agents are there buying tobacco is significant of the future purposes of the French Government!

The latest intelligence from California, with San Francisco dates to the 17th, report that forces are raising there in the Federal service. It is said that 1500 men from California to serve on the plains are rapidly organizing. The accounts say that nine companies of infantry have already reported to Gen. Sumner, and the 500 cavalry are nearly all accepted.

The Richmond Dispatch is reported as saying that the Kanawha Valley is worth a military expedition on account of its salt alone.

**Voices of the Daughters of Kentucky.**  
We are permitted to publish the following extracts of a letter from a Kentucky born lady, now resident in Memphis, to her sister in this State—both ladies of eminent families. The intrinsic significance of the letter is emphasized by the fact that it is a sample of the spirit of thousands of such epistles heretofore received, and yet to be received from the female kindred of our people in Virginia, our mother State, and from our daughters in Missouri, and in all the Southwestern States, now so ardently engaged in the noble cause of Southern Rights and popular liberty. These family letters speak from the heart to the heart, and are certainly producing one general emotion among all our people having hearts to feel and minds to consider the lamentable State of public affairs; and they will serve to swell the tide of indignant public sentiment to a height and force that will overwhelm the heartless politicians who are degrading our once noble but now pitiable Commonwealth.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

My Sister: The ladies here have occupied themselves for over two months, making up uniforms for our soldiers. Even the most fashionable have been employed in this way, as many of our own troops were turned off without having time or means to do it. Our ladies, many who had not been in the habit of making their own dresses, joined and have made gratuitously over 2,000 suits, besides many more suits being made by those who were not able to give their work for nothing—and many companies preferred paying for theirs, so that all were accommodated. The ladies have also established and furnished a soldiers' hospital, where they nurse and take care of any sick soldier. The average number in it last week was from 40 to 50. You know we have 10 or 15,000 troops within a short travel by rail to Memphis, many of whom are brought here sick—nothing fatal, but sick enough to keep most of the ladies engaged. Indeed we have few idlers here now, so that when we do *schup* out the Lincolns, we shall be compensated in part by the development of our own resources. The efficiency of Southern women was never known until they have been aroused by impudent invaders. Though, if they have set foot on our soil, it has been by stealth; and I do trust the Lord who has so signally covered our armies in battle, and preserved the lives of so many brave men, will also deliver our land from such pollution. I do hope Kentucky will get rid herself of Lincoln degradation, and that Gov. McG. will stand firm for his independence. *Right is might, and our God will sustain his own cause.*

**Grand Barbecue in Old Mason.**  
The friends of the Neutrality and Peace of Kentucky will give a grand Barbecue near Mayslick, Mason county, on the 9th day of September, and expect a gathering of 20,000 people. The people there are both able and willing to entertain such a crowd. The object is noble, and the greatest orators of the State will address the people.

**THE CRISIS APPROACHING IN MISSOURI.**  
Our special St. Louis dispatch contains news of startling interest. Ben. McCullough is marching on Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri, at the head of 10,000 men. Another important battle is imminent.

It is very likely, weighing all probabilities, that the Hessians will soon be cleaned out of Missouri.

**CANDID.**—The New York World, (Black Republican), says it is said that experience teaches. It certainly has taught us something. Big Bethel, Vienna, and Bull Run, have knocked out of us some of our conceit.

Under the orders of Lincoln's military despotism, all newspapers and letters going South are to be stopped. The pockets of all private travelers are searched, whether men or women. The mails, Express companies, and private travelers are all alike blockaded and embargoed.

The Memphis Appeal says it is informed that Lee has completely surrounded Rosecrans in Western Virginia, and would probably capture him.

**DRIG. GEN. ANDERSON'S STAFF.**—The following officers have been ordered to duty as the staff of Gen. Robert Anderson. They are to report at Cincinnati on the 30th inst.: Capt. Green, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. Hancock, Assistant Quartermaster General; Capt. Limonds, Commissary of Subsistence; Capt. Paine, Corps of Engineers; Lt. Lieutenant Machin, Topographical Engineer; Surgeon Cuyler, of Medical staff.

**Peace State Convention.**  
The Covington Journal publishing the call for a Peace State Convention at Frankfort, says:

We trust it will be signed by all true patriots in Kentucky. In addition to this movement, let meetings for the promotion of peace be held in every county in the State, at which the people may express their views and delegate their representatives in the State Convention. The question in Kentucky is narrowed down to neutrality or war. Possibly the momentous question is yet within the control of the people. Some of the leaders of the Union party have been using neutrality as a cloak to hide their real purposes. The great mass of the people are honestly and earnestly in favor of neutrality. Of this fact all doubters will be convinced in less than four weeks.

**EAST TENNESSEE ALL RIGHT.**—We learn from the Nashville papers that four full regiments of infantry for the Confederate service have been raised in East Tennessee, including those five companies from Greene county, the home of the tory traitor, Andy Johnson. They have also raised six or eight fine cavalry companies in that part of the State. We add the following from the Memphis Appeal:

The Hon. Geo. W. Bridges, who has been an intense Union man, and was a candidate for the United States Congress in the late election, advised Col. Carroll of his intention to raise a regiment of volunteers from among the Unionists of his district and enter the active service of the Confederate States.

The telegraphic correspondence of several of the New York papers, in announcing the arrest of Mr. Pierce Butler, added, without the slightest authority for the statement, that Mr. W. B. Reed, Mr. G. M. Wharton, and others whom they specified, had also been taken into custody. As this absurd story is repeated in yesterday's Herald, it is proper to say that so far as the gentlemen named are concerned, it is a pure invention.

*Phila. N. A. & G., Aug. 22.*

(From N. Y. Daily News, August 23.)  
The Government and the Daily News.

Our telegraphic dispatches announce, that upon the arrival of the railroad train at Philadelphia from New York, yesterday morning, the United States Marshal for that district, assisted by his officers, seized three thousand copies of the New York Daily News intended for that city, and that its sale in Philadelphia and throughout the Southwestern States, by order of the Administration, suppressed.

As to the special reasons which have induced this arbitrary act of the executive Government of the United States, we have as yet no definite intelligence. Our readers will cheerfully bear as witness, that the Daily News, at least since its publication under present auspices, has contained no word in violation of the Constitution or the laws. It has committed no crime, and has not abetted or sympathized with crime. It has abused no privilege as a free press. It has violated no courtesy to the Government or to any of its officers by the publication of military facts. It has disarmed even malicious criticism, by furnishing to the public only such information relating to the present crisis, as has appeared in journals enjoying the patronage and confidence of the Cabinet at Washington.

Its columns have contained no word, for which even the most hostile to our opinions could justly reproach us. If it has erred, the error has been upon the part of humanity and free Government. It has met the demands of the crisis firmly and fearlessly, yet always courteously and temperately. It has spoken of the President and his Cabinet, and of their friends upon all occasions only in terms rigorously and studiously respectful. While mobs have been instigated against us by a vitiated Press, and the mother country has been excited upon our conduct and in misrepresentation of our sympathies and our motives, we have replied only by silence, or in a spirit of candor and moderation which the consciousness of our solemn responsibility in an hour of danger to civil liberty could alone inspire. Our sole offense—if offense it be—is that we have fearlessly asserted and exercised the right which the Constitution has guaranteed to us, in war as well as in peace, to oppose, not the Government, but the policy of the national Administration. If we are not to do this, then are we indeed slaves, in bondage more hard to learn than were ever riveted upon the limbs of any man within whose veins flows Anglo-Saxon blood.

To many thousands of our usual daily readers the Daily News is from this day a sealed book. The heavy hand of executive power falls, not upon us, but upon millions of people born to freedom. Those who think still, though they cannot read, it is difficult to kind the mental embers. Thought, at least, cannot be suppressed. No Arian dominion can restrain the human will. Those to whom the Daily News is forbidden, will think, reason, resolve and act still.

While we feel that the most sacred of the private and public rights which an American citizen may enjoy have been violated in pure wantonness, we record the fact and our protest against it more in sorrow than surprise. It is but one more milestone in the nation's downward road. It is but one new signal-light to warn and warn a slumbering people to a realization of their duty and their threatened fate. We shall endeavor manfully to bear our part of the fortunes of the storm—prudence, we trust, but unflinchingly; and until the pen is wrenched from our hand, one Press, at least, in New York, shall dare to be free, and to speak without a permit from the hand of arbitrary power.

**Issue of Treasury Notes—War Tax.**

RICHMOND, August 19.  
The President to-day approved the act authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes, and providing a war tax for their redemption. The Secretary of the Treasury, under special conditions, is authorized to issue not exceeding one hundred million dollars of Treasury Notes. The act provides for a tax of fifty cents on every hundred dollars of real estate, slaves, merchandise, bank and other stock, money at interest, excepting bonds of the Confederate States. Also, taxes at the same rate, cash on hand, cattle, gold watches, gold and silver plate, pianos, pleasure carriages, &c., &c. Any family whose property is less than five hundred dollars is exempt from taxation. Colleges, schools, and charitable institutions are also exempt. The act passed unanimously.

*Nashville Union and American.*

**Further by the Washington.**

New York, Aug. 26.  
The following is a copy of the news by the City of Washington:

The English papers are daily engrossed with the American question. The London Globe denies the authority of the statement that Admiral Milne has reported the blockade of the Southern ports ineffective, and says that no general report of the subject has been officially received.

The London Times in an editorial shows the enormous financial difficulties which the Washington Government will have to encounter.

The Great Eastern, from Quebec, arrived off Hollywood on the 15th.

The London Times' city article expatiates on the financial difficulties accumulating against the American Government; and says that the most earnest wish of the friends of America must be that the difficulties thus in sight may accumulate with sufficient rapidity to bring the North and South to reason.

**A Battle Progressing on the Potomac.**

HYATTSBORO, Md., Aug. 27.  
It is reported that Col. Geary has anticipated the attack from the rebels. An officer reports hearing heavy firing near Poolesville, supposed to have been between Gen. Stone's advance guard and some of Gen. Johnston's forces. A full battery and the Tammany, New York, Regiment, departed for the scene of action. The mail newspaper reports hearing firing in the same direction, and it is believed a fight was going on near Edwards' Ferry.

(Special to the N. Y. Tribune.)  
Gen. McClellan's Plan Defeated.

WASHINGTON, August 26.  
Through the agency of some traitors, the plan of Gen. McClellan for making a reconnaissance in force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, which might have resulted in cutting off the rebels from this side of Fairfax, was betrayed to the enemy, hence their sudden stampede.

(Special to the N. Y. Post.)  
Troops in Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A letter received here from Tennessee says, 25,000 rebels are under arms in that State. In the Langrange district, all but 24 of the male inhabitants have enlisted in the rebel army.

The pickets of Beauregard's army are near Arlington Heights than ever before, but this fact, it is believed, does not indicate an attack.

Amos Kendall and family have abandoned their home near this city, and removed to Trenton, N. J.

It is said that the English and French fleets on our coast are intended for service at Vera Cruz, intervention in Mexican affairs being the probable design of these Governments.

**Defeat of Col. Tyler on the Kanawha.**

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—Advises from the Kanawha Valley, where the fighting was so round and hotly defeated by the Rebels under Floyd, early yesterday morning, at Summerville. We have no particulars.

Letter from Lexington.

*Crittenden's Neutrality—Who is Responsible for the Violation of Kentucky's Neutrality—Another Lincoln Encampment—The Unionists—Grand Pic-Nic.*

(Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.)

LEXINGTON, Aug. 24, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courier: It is very obvious to the most careless observer that the happy result, which the citizens of Kentucky had fondly hoped they could preserve undisturbed by their position of neutrality, till the expiration of hostilities, is rapidly drawing to an end. And besides, the provocation which has been so widely disseminated, and policy and take sides in the lamentable civil strife, proceeds directly from the proceedings and course of the very men, who at first were loudest in their applause of the neutral doctrine. The very first man who ever devised and promulgated that measure was Senator Crittenden in a speech delivered in this city on the very day the first guns of the war were roaring around and demolishing Sumter. He is sent to Congress from the Ashland district—*not as a neutral platform, and that alone*, as he in direct antagonism to the duties and duty and the voice of his constituency his vote is cast in favor of all measures calculated to prolong the strife, and even for men and money to prosecute it. Hon. Garrett Davis also adopted and endorsed the neutral attitude. His conduct ever since has been diametrically the reverse. To these two men more than any others, together with the inflammatory and mendacious voice of Andrew Johnson, must be attributed the necessity for abandoning our neutrality. Crittenden votes men and money, Davis clandestinely arms one class of his fellow citizens against the other, to act in conjunction with Government troops. Johnson conceives and is executing the mad and impossible scheme of transporting men and arms across the State to the rescue of East Tennessee. The nets of these three men are about to snare away from us our sweet dreams of peace, and involve our State in the desolating terrors and horrors of the bloodiest part of the war. But that God send a vast number of our citizens whom they have hitherto deceived, have cut loose from their diabolical pilotage. I am constantly hearing of such changes. Men who before agreed with them now condemn their conduct in the bitterest terms. As prominent samples just in this vicinity, I will mention the names of Roger W. Hanson, Capt. Abram Buford, W. A. Dudley, and I understand that even Judge Buckner, Union member elect from Fayette to the Legislature, is strongly opposed to the occupation of Kentucky soil by Government or any other kind of troops, intended to interrupt our neutrality, and it is reported he induces Mr. Dudley's late letter to that effect. Mr. C. Johnson, Esq., is said to entertain the same sentiments. Capt. Buford was in this city to-day. In conversation with a gentleman he announced himself in favor of strict neutrality, and vehemently denounced the encampment in Garrard county as a shameful violation thereof. He furthermore asserted that the crisis had arrived when Kentucky must decide her permanent destiny, North or South, free or slave. In this connection I might also mention that Captains J. H. Shropshire and R. D. Mahone, of the Home Guards here, resigned their commands last night and withdrew from the organization, the former declaring that he could no longer repose any faith in their pretensions, professions, or principles. Many of the men are following this example, and are rapidly leaving the Home Guard ranks, so that it is found convenient to organize the fragments of four large companies into two.

The famous Chasseur company of this place, heretofore regarded as an inflexible Union body, is being likewise ruptured by political diversities, twelve having already abandoned it, and more, it is said, will follow their comrades. Some of them will unite with the State Guard, and the balance will organize a separate corps and tender the command to E. K. Hunt, Esq., one of the present commissioners from Gov. Magallon to Lincoln.

The most aggravating cause for these desertions proceeds from the fact that when the Lincoln force from Camp Dick Robinson invaded our city to escort the guns and munitions away, the Chase and Home Guards were ordered out to succor the Lincolns, and in case of assault, to aid in shooting down their own friends and fellow-citizens.

To-day the ground for another encampment of Lincoln troops is being surveyed six miles from this city, on the farm of a man who has the name of Asher. This will add but fresh inflammation to the already exasperated feelings of the people. It may lead to direct conflict, as Rousseau's brigade, and another spurious citizens of Kentucky, to the number of 2,000, it is said, will be congregated there. They may find in it an insalubrious locality.

Upon the report of the Commissioners to Washington will doubtless depend the peace of the State. Men here declare that if they are unsuccessful, the Government should issue orders directing a disbandment of all hostile troops. If that fails to disperse them, he should call out the State Guard and rescue the State from the pernicious and degrading force of Maryland and Missouri. Almost the entire farming interest agree in this opinion. And I have no doubt from indications, that course must be pursued; for in advance of the Commissioners and in anticipation of their report, Garrett Davis has just returned from Washington and announced that affairs must stand just as they are.

Mr. Davis was in this city to-day, and closed with a knot of prominent Unionists. What the subject and result of their deliberations were, I am unable to state. But whatever decision is arrived at by the Unionists, it is of little importance, except so far as that will probably afford an eagerly desired opportunity to the gallant members of the State Guard of vindicating the honor and independence of the State before they are graciously disbanded by our patriotic Legislature. If the Legislature does attempt to disband the State Guard, will it deprive them of their arms, too, and distribute them among the Home Guard?

P. S.—A large and enthusiastic Southern Rights picnic was given to-day, seven miles from here, near Athens, in this county.

Next Wednesday a Neutrality Barbecue will be given one mile from Lexington, when the Washington Commissioners, it is expected, will have returned. They will give an account of their mission, and many eminent speakers will be in attendance, who will be Messrs. Breckinridge, Hanson, Beck, Clay, Preston, and others. A grand affair is anticipated.

COMMISSIONERS TO WASHINGTON.—It is reported that a dispatch has been received in this city announcing the result of the interview between Mr. Lincoln and the Commissioners sent by Gov. Magallon to Washington. It is stated that the President has determined to shape his policy, so far as regards Kentucky, agreeably to the wishes of the Union members of the Legislature and the Union delegation in Congress. This, doubtless, accounts for the call published in the Journal for the Union members of Congress in this State to assemble in Frankfort on Monday next.

We regard the reply of the President to the Commissioners as it shall be as reported, as being the most satisfactory, and as a trick of the Union party to gain time, so that by an act of the Legislature the Lincoln encampments in the State can be increased and legalized, and the State Guard disbanded; and when this shall be done, there will be no difficulty in marching Lincoln soldiers into the State and re-enslaving here the same scenes which have transpired in Maryland and Missouri. *—Lon. Cour.*

Corn is worth fifteen cents a bushel in Lafayette, Indiana, and wheat fifty cents.

(From the Louisville Courier.)

A. Card.

A letter over the signature of "Thomas Steele, Jr.," in the Louisville Courier, of the 24th inst., states: "As I passed through Frankfort I was pointed out to a Union man, (moderate name for a Lincoln man), to another of the same sort. The Lincoln man of Frankfort, was the Jack Pruet of Frankfort."

So far as these statements, or any part of said letter refer to me, they are entirely false. I did not see Steele as he passed through Frankfort on Wednesday last, that I recollect of; he was not pointed out to me, I did not point him out to any one, did not send any telegraphic dispatch concerning him or any other person; nor had I, directly, or indirectly, by giving information or otherwise, anything to do with his arrest.

The silly insinuations in the letter are base and contemptible, and the slur which is implied by calling me a "Lincoln man," falls harmless from the lips of a traitor.

This fellow boasted a few days since, (so I am credibly informed,) of his exploits in the battle of Bull's Run, in Va., and said "he had fired eighteen times and killed six."

J. W. PRUETT.

FRANKFORT, August 24, 1861.

We, the undersigned, were engaged in the employment of the Lexington and Louisville Railroad Company on Wednesday last, the 21st inst., and certify that no dispatch of any kind was sent through the Telegraph Office to Louisville, by J. W. Pruet, on that day.

THOS. C. KYTE,  
Railroad agent.  
F. C. COOK,  
Operator, pro tem.

FRANKFORT, August 24, 1861.

A young man who applied at a recruiting station in Wisconsin, was asked "if he could stand the point of a bayonet," when he promptly replied by saying "he could try it, as he had often slept on a point of whisky, and the kind they used in Lisbon would kill farther than any shooting-iron he ever saw."

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

EDGAR KEENON, J. L. GIBBONS

**AN ELEGANT STOCK OF STRAW GOODS, CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.**

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

605 W. & W. MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

**TERMS CASH.**

I have been compelled to adapt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.

J. T. SIGN of the Eagle. A CONERY.

June 1st 1861

**A. CONERY,**

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)

Has just received a new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND

JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

117 W. & W. Main St.

June 1st 1861

**GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,**

Merchant Tailors,

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.

Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and our terms as liberal. We remain on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.

Look at This.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of W. H. KEENE & Co., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 1861, otherwise they will have costs to pay.

Feb. 19, 1861.

W. H. KEENE, E. HESSELY.

**THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.**

Sir James Clarke's

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

**TO MARRIED LADIES.**

It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOSEPH MOSES, (Late C. L. Baldwin & Co.), Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to my authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills, Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents.

Oct 16 w&w

**Beautifully Clear!**

**Pure and White!**

**WHAT?**

Any face after the use of the *Magnolia Balm*, no matter how unsightly it was before.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold every where.

W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

See advertisement.

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.**

THE 25th Annual Session will commence on Monday,







